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history of an act which cannot be dissociated from Jefferson's name, even though the part he was allowed to play came to him largely through the force of circumstances. It is a wise statesman who knows his own opportunity.

THE GOVERNMENT OF NEW YORK. By William C. Morey. New York: The MacMillan Co. 1902. pp. xiii, 294.

The above publication appears among the Handbooks of American Government and is in line with the very praiseworthy attempts at the present time to make the study of politics more practical. There is a wide field for scholars to put the results of their research into a more practical and pleasing form. Such a book as this is eminently useful in the study of civil government. It ought to be followed by a complete set of similar works. In former treatises upon civics too little attention was given to the State and local units and their functions. It has come to be recognized that the local government comes home to the citizen much oftener and much more closely than the national. Hence the author believes that political education should begin with the primary units of our system. The State is taken up under the different aspects of its historical growth, its constitutional structure and its administrative functions. Part First treats the State as a Dutch colony, then under English rule, and finally as an American State. This portion of the work affords some valuable material for the study of colonial development. Part Second deals with the character of the State Constitution, suffrage and citizenship, central and local government of the State. These different topics are discussed in a way to make clear what part the people take in the government of the State. The last portion of the book deals with the functions of government, public education, administration of justice, supervision of charitable institutions, and a discussion of the question of control of economic functions. The concluding chapter deals with the management of public finances.

The appendix is made up of a chronological table, some excerpts from historical documents, a discussion of the political divisions of the State, a synoptical review of the State government and a statistical table showing population of counties and cities, and the Presidential vote of New York. The whole book is a scholarly presentation of the subject.

PLAIN FACTS AS TO THE TRUSTS AND THE TARIFF. By George Bolen. New York: The MacMillan Co. 1902. pp. viii, 451.

The above is a recent publication from The MacMillan Press which deserves favorable comment. It may be defined as an attempt by a layman to outline for laymen the principles which underlie the trusts and the tariff. It is an attempt to put some of the vital aspects of these questions before the plain-thinking man in a form in which he can readily grasp them. Such is the author's aim and in it he succeeds admirably. It is to be regretted that there are not more books written in this vein. It would be fortunate for America if a writer on economic problems should arise who would infuse the same life into "the dismal science" that John Fiske did into history. Economic questions deal with business relations and there is seem-